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PILES OF SUGAR.

Brokers and Grocers Prepared for the Rise the Tariff Law Will Bring.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26.-Grocers and jobbers in this city are buying up sugar at a rate that is unprecedented in trade for nearly a score of years past. Everyone, from the biggest jobber to the humblest corner groceryman, has felt the fever of speculation since the tariff bill first claimed the attention of the lawmakers at Washington. In anticipation of the rise in the price of that commodity which will come as soon as the tariff bill becomes a law, nearly every dealer has been buying as much as he can lay his hands on. Any one who passes among the big jobbing houses around Front and Chestnut streets, and looks up at the open windows on the upper floors will see barrels upon barrels of sugar piled up almost to the ceiling. No one, of course, is anxious to tell just now much sugar he has on hand, but one jobber is known to have at least 9,000 barrels stored away awaiting the expected rise of 114 to 114 cents. Many of the small grocers who ordinarily buy no more than five barrels at a time, are now ordering in fifty-barrel sots. This is particularly true of the country buyers, who are in a position to store such surplus stock more economically than the small city dealers. The brokers, who were particularly active in soliciting business among the jobbers yesterday, announced that it was impossible to buy a single barrel in New York, so great was the demand there. They predicted a rise in the price from 4% cents to possibly 5% cents by Monday. Not for many years has so much sugar been stored up in this city, and the amount which these speculators will save by this plan will sum up many thousands of dollars.

SENATOR WOLCOTT RETURNS.

And Tells of the Sentiment in Europe as Regards Bimetallism.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.-Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, accompanied by his wife and stepson were passengers on La Normandie, which arrived to-day. Senator Wolcott said that during his trip abroad he had spent much of his time in England. France and Germany, the three countries most interested in the silver question. In Germany the feeling was most entirely in favor of bimetallism, but that country would make no move until England took the initiative. In England, Balfour and Chamberlain favored bimetallism, and thought that the system adopted in India was not satisfactory. Gladstone was opposed to bimetallism, and Lord Rosebery would express no opinion on the question. The Senator thought the time was not far distant when there would be an international agreement on the subject.

FROM AN ALMOST CLEAR SKY.

Bolt of Lightning Kills One Sunday Bather and Shocks Another.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 26 .- A single flash of lightning coming from an almost cloudless sky this afternoon killed William Carr, aged twenty, of this city, who was bathing near the foot of Georgia avenue, and so shocked Mrs. Rachel Faenmor, who was bathing with him, that her condition is extremely critical. The same flash rang the fire alarm, split a telegraph pole and tied up traffic on the electric rail-

Long-Distance Tramp and His Dog. RUSSELLVILLE, Ky., Aug. 26.-Chamand his dog Guess arrived here last night, and remained until morning. Miller is on his way back from New Orleans to New York, and both master and dog are in good condition. Miller expressed his confidence in being able to win the \$1,800 wager offered by the New York sporting club, also to break all previous long-distance walking records. He is not allowed to beg, and can

HE WILL NOT SIGN IT

Cleveland Firm in His Determination as to the Tariff Bill.

In Spite of Persistent Democratic Prayers He Will Let the Measure Become Law Without His Signature.

J. K. JONES'S STATEMENT

The Arkansas Statesman's History of the Tariff Contest.

Inside Facts Regarding the Sugar Schedule and How It Was Agreed on -Girl Crank at the White House.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.-The tariff bill will become law to-morrow night with the President's signature. It was learned to-day that at the Cabinet meeting Friday, which was quite prolonged, a persistent effort was made to induce President Cleveland to sign the tariff bill, instead of permitting it to become a law without his autograph. Those efforts were supplemented by the arguments of a number of the leaders of the House, and they were continued yesterday by both Cabinet officers and members of Congress. Some of these gentlemen, more excitable by nature than others, are alleged to have been alland to sign the bill, and so avoid adding the difficulties many Democrats wil have to contend with in their struggles for

At least two or three of these distinguished visitors affected to believe that some impression had been made upon the President, and that there was yet a substantial possibility that he will sign the

Those who expressed such a hope, however, were very few, indeed. The great majority are convinced that Mr. Cleveland settled the matter once for all in his own mind and that the bill will be returned to Congress as a law Tuesday without the presidential signature. They say that His Excellency cannot now, with good reason,

By his delay the Whisky Trust has been enabled to save millions of dollars, the difference between 90 cents and \$1.10 a gation, by taking their stock out of bond. The government would have had this difference in the treasury instead of allowing it to go into the pockets of the trust had the bill been promptly signed on its passage. If the President should, at the last moment, sign the measure, the criticism would at once go forth to the country that his delay had resulted in injury to everybody except the Whisky Trust, and that if the bill is to be signed at all the act should have been done in time to save an immense and important sum for the government treasury. This one fact, argue these gentlemen, precludes all idea of a presidential signature, to say nothing of the apparent determination at the outset that the bill should become a law by the expiration of the constitutional en days within which it must be signed, if

Mr. Cleveland is said to listen very kindly to those anxious statesmen who pray him to sign the measure, and thus make a trifle easier their pathway toward re-elecbut he also listens with a faraway look in his eyes which betokens an absolute want of hope for them. The visiting and praying continue, however, without in-termission, and will continue until the last possibility fades away. A story is on its rounds, this evening, that the President told one of his visitors that he believes it would be better for the Democratic party in the national elections of 1896 if the Republicans should have a majority of the next House, and so divide the responsibility with the Democrats. While this rumor is given credence in some quarters, it is generally speaking, pronounced so foreign to the frankness of expression and breadth of vision of Mr. Cleveland as to be unworthy of a moment's discussion.

"The story is contemptibly absurd," said one of the President's ardent supporters this evening. "While I myself would like to know that he will sign the tariff bill as the best way of disposing of it from a par-tisan point of view, I know the President will do whatever he does do because it is the only thing his conscience will let him He will not sign the bill on account of the persistent arguments of Democratic leaders for mere party interest, and he will not refuse to sign it for the purpose of creating additional discord that the Republicans may have increased chances for winning a majority in the next House and thus relieve the Democrats of a portion of the responsibility for legislation in the year preceding the next national elec-

"To begin and end with, such a situation would in nowise relieve the Democrats of blame for any pernicious legislation that might be enacted, as the President would possess the veto power and would either be forced to wield it or saddle upon the ad ministration the entire responsibility. Another story which is simply droll, no matter whether it be true or not, is that Senator Hill is authority for the positive assertion that the President will, at about 4 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, the latest hour at which he can sign the tariff bill and return it to Congress before it benature with a theatrical flourish, dash off a message which will electrify an expectarft Nation and thus end dramatically the spectacular career of the tariff meas-The prediction is quite like that of Hill, but the fulfillment is not quite like the President. It is pleasant, however, to find that there is still a Senator in the city and one who is so frank in his

prophecies. HISTORY OF THE CONTEST. Senator Jones, of Arkansas, Talks

About the Tariff Bill. LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 26.-Senator James K. Jones, to-day, gave a history of the recent tariff bill contest. The Senator, it will be remembered, was a member of the subcommittee to which the Wilson bill

was first referred. In his statement Senator

Jones says, in part: "The bill, as first reported back to the committee by us may be considered an expression of the opinions of our subcommittee, unmodified by the views of our associates in the Senate. While a large majority of the Democrats in the Senate were perfectly satisfied with this bill, a number complained of different parts of it, and in an effort for harmony we presented another. While there are changes of a number of the schedules of more or less importance, this second report of ours provided also for free sugar, free coal and free iron ore. The Senator relates how that, owing to the persistent demands of Senators representing sugar interests, the members of the subcommittee, with great reluctance and regret, submitted a further change in the bill, imposing a tariff ranging from 8-10 of 1 cent to 1 cent per pound on all sugar with no additional tax on refined sugar, proposing a tax of 50 cents per ton on coal and making iron ore free, hoping thereby to secure united Democratic action. At the caucus of Democratic Senators, which lasted three days, the Senators from Louislana, especially Senator White, spoke against the bill. At the same time Senators in those States where refineries were located, declared that they could not support the bill without some tariff on refined sugar, if there was a tariff on the raw. The result of this protracted and stormy caucus was the adoption of a resolution, sending the bill back to the committee with instructions to amend it so as to meet the difficulties which had been developed in caucus. In obedience to this action of the caucus, which was really

20. These changes gave no satisfaction, and it became evident that the bill would be defeated if insisted upon.
"In this emergency I determined to

see if there was not some means of saving the bill. Governor Hill, one of the forty-four Democrats in the Senate, was openly hostile to the bill. To pass the bill would require forty-three votes, hence it was necessary that every one of the remaining forty-three votes be secured for the support of the bill. Several of these had openly declared that they could not and would not vote for the bill as reported and it was decided to amend it so as to secure their support. These modifications involved their support. These modifications involved changes of the sugar schedule from a specific to an ad valorem duty, the imposition of an additional tax of one tenth of one cent per pound upon all sugars imported from countries paying bounties, and that the sugar schedule should not become operative until the first day of January, 1895, taxes upon coal and fron ore at the rate of 40 cents per ton and changes in the textile and other schedules of more or less importance."

Before the amended bill was reported back to the committee, Senator Jones said he consulted with President Cleveland, Secretary Carlisle and members of the finance committee, explaining the necessity for making the changes mentioned. They all agreed as to the advisibility of doing so and a caucus of Democratic Senators decided to support the bill as amended. From May, when the amendments were offered, to July 3, when the bill finally passed the Senate, the forty-three Demograts stood together like a stone wall and redeemed their pledges like men with but a single break.

"There are many things in the Senate bill not satisfactory to me," said the Sena-tor. "If I could have had my own way I would have raised the revenue needed from incomes, whisky, beer and tobacco, and not from sugar or from woolen goods, and when imposing a tax on sugar I would not have imposed an extra tax on refined sugar. I resisted all these changes with all my power as did my colleague in the sub-com-mittee, Senator Vest, and we made them as small as possible, and at last only accepted such as were absolutely necessary to the passage of the bill. The bill as passed is, however, a great departure from McKinleyism and is a great measure of tariff reform."

### GIRL CRANK.

She Imagines the White House Is

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 .- One of the quaintest of the many daft people who have found their way to the White House during the last year is a pretty girl, not long out of her teens, who has been seen for several days haunting the great East Room. gazing wistfully from the windows and glancing anxiously at every one who enters. Seeing her there continuously without any companion or acquaintance one of the attaches of the mansion approached her today and inquired if he could in any way assist her. He was astonished to be told that she was waiting to see the Duke of Edinburgh, who was the Lord of the Castle, that she might intercede with him for the ilberation of her brother, who had been for a long time confined in one of the dungeons of the place. She had been hoping daily to have the Duke invite her to an audience, when she was sure she could prevail upon him to rescue her brother from duress and restore him to his family. It was discovered that the girl is from St. Louis, if her rambling assertions can be believed. is stopping here with a respectable family, who had discovered nothing of her mania previous to to-day. No attempt was made to arrest her, as she was plainly harmless, the officers fearing the shock of an arrest would precipitate violent insanity. An effort will be made to communicate with her friends. She dresses very tastefully, and in conversation uses the language of a person highly educated.

Efforts to Save an American's Life. WASHINTON, Aug. 26.-An earnest effort is making in official circles here to induce the Mexican government to extend clemency and mitigate the sentence of death imposed on Edward Adams, of San Antonio, Tex., for killing a hotel waiter, Under the sentence, Adams is to be shot soon in the City of Mexico. Members of the Texas and Louisiana delegations in ongress have secured the friendly offices of the United States government, and his case will be laid before our sister republic through Secretary Gresham and Minister Gray. There are many extenuating circumstances in Adams's case, and a careful presentation and consideration of the acts, it is believed, will appeal to the wellknown sense of humanity and justice of the Mexican people and the administra-

Consul General Morss. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.-Consul-gener al Morss left to-night for New York whence he sails for his station on Wednes-

DISCUSSED BY M'GLYNN.

Effect of Mgr. Satolli's Utterances on

the Liquor Question.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.-Fifteen hundred persons assembled at Prohibition Park, Staten island, to-day, to hear Rev. Dr. McGlynn discourse on "A Model Commonwealth." Preceding his regular address he gave, by request, a prelude upon Monsignor Satolli's confirmation of Bishop Watterson's famous order. At the meeting at the park a week ago the question was asked if the importance and seriousness of the ablegate's utterances against the saloons were not overestimated, and it was also asked if a single representative Catholic could be named who was opposed to the saloon. In introducing Dr. McGlynn the utterances of Archbishop Ireland, Bishop Michaud, of Vermont, and Bishop Mess-

ner, of Wisconsin, were read, indorsing Mgr. Satelli's position. Father McGlynn said there was a danger in magnifying Mgr. Satolli's letter beyond the intention of the writer and beyond its real effect. It was not a decree. Mgr. Satolli was not here to make laws. Mgr. Satolli hardly meant, and Bishop Watterson hardly meant that it was a sin to drink intoxicating liquors or to sell them. They have not gone so far as that. In effect the letter meant that Catholics should look to it that their churches, families and business should be so conducted as to be no occasion of sin or scandal. The letter of the apostolic delegate had no more force than the order of the Bishop of Columbus, but it did not require great perception to understand how far reaching would be its effect. The letter plainly insinuates that if each bishop in the United States should issue the same orders as had Bishop Watterson, and Mgr. Satolli should be appealed to for a reversal of that order that he would give the same answer. It would have an effect in encouraging the Catholic people and clergy to practice and to preach temperance. It would cause saloon keepers to conduct their business with greater public decorum, when they understood they might be excluded from the church for engaging in the traffic.

DEFRAUDED CREDITORS.

Flight of Two New York Dealers in Horses and Carriages.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.-Benjamin and Morris Kraus, constituting the firm of Kraus Brothers, dealers in horses, carriages and harness, in Brooklyn and New York, are missing, leaving their creditors to mourn their loss. It is said that they have disposed of nearly \$75,000 worth of goods, secured for the most part on four months' time, and they have decamped with the proceeds. They laid in large stocks of carriages, wagons and harness on four months' credit. They bought from city dealers and from others all over the country. This stock was disposed of at auction, cut rates of any other way, to get rid of it on a cash basis. Most of their notes fell due Aug. 1 and they still had about \$20,000 worth of stock. They asked for and se-cured a loan of \$5,000 from Bloomingdale Brothers, of this city, and gave a chattel mortgage for \$11,000 to cover this loan and back rent. Since then they have not

Wounded Six Young Men.

equivalent to an order to tax sugar, coal and iron ore, we brought in a bill with a ALLENTOWN, Pa., Aug. 26.-Stephen Altax of 1 cent per pound on sugar, testing bright, sixty-four years of age, between 2 80 degrees by the polariscope, and 1.1 cent and 3 o'clock this morning fired a heavy additional for each degree up to 90, and load of shot into a crowd of eight young 2.1 cent for each degree above 90 and up to | men and injured six of them, two, named only rely on the hospitality of the public. | 98, and upon sugar above 16 Dutch stand- | Edward Trexler and Edward Laury, seri- | sation.

per pound. With this promise and with coal and iron ore at 40 cents per tom, the bill was reported to the Senate on March 1900. Where the senate of the sena fore parting for the night, when Albright fired upon them. Albright says that they tried to break into his house and that he was awakened by three attempts to force open a shutter. Albright is under arrest.

SCHEME OF KOLBITES.

May Organize a Legislature and Choose a United States Senator.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 26 .- A prominent Republican, who was active in Kolb's interest during the recent campaign, is authority for the statement that the Kolbites will, in November, when the regular Legislature meets convene a Legislature of their own, elect a United States Senator to succeed Morgan, who will, it is thought, be a Republican, and adjourn. They will then let their Senator contest with Morgan who will be re-elected by the regular Legislature for the latter's seat. The Kotbites figure that the Republicans will be in the majority in the United States Senate next year, and hope, thereby, to have their man seated. This will, it is thought, be the extent of the dual government of the Kolbites, as they cannot hope to prevent Oates from being Governor.

JOHN NEWELL BEAD

HIS DEMISE DUE TO A SUDDEN AT-TACK OF APOPLEXY.

His Daughter, Mrs. James R. Garfield, at the Bedside When the End Came-Career of the Rallway President.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 26 .- John Newell,

president and general manager of the

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad Company, died at Youngstown, O., at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon of apoplexy. Mr. Newell was at Pittsburg yesterday and he was on his way from that city to Cambridgeboro, Pa., for a few days' rest when he was taken ill. When his special car reached Youngstown he was too ill to proceed further. A physician was called and he was removed to a hotel. He was then seized with apoplexy, his left side being paralyzed. Physicians were summoned from this city and Pittsburg. but they could do nothing for him. His daughter, Mrs. James R. Garfield, of Mentor, was called by telegraph and she reached her father's bedside at noon with her brother, John E. Newell, of Cleveland. He was still conscious at that time, but could not speak. Death came painlessly two and a half hours later. Mrs. Newell and another daughter are now on their way from Northampton, Mass., and Mr. Newell's son, A. B. Newell, superintendent of the western division of the Lake Shore. has been summoned from New York. No arrangements for the funeral have yet been made. The body will be brought to Cleveland to-morrow morning on a special train and will be met here by Mrs. Newell and the other members of the family, after which it will be taken to Chicago, in which city the funeral will be held. Mr. Newell was sixty-four years of age. He entered the railway service in 1846 as a rodman and was afterward assistant engineer of the Central Vermont railroad. In 1851 he worked on the extension of the Champlain & St. Lawrence railroad and in 1852 and 1853 he surveyed the routes of railroads from Louisville to Cincinnati and from Saratoga to Sacketts Harbor, N. Y. In 1855 he was engineer of the old Cairo city railroad and from 1856 to 1855 en-gineer of maintenance of way of the Illi-nois Central. From 1865 to 1868 he was president of the Cleveland & Toledo rallduring the next succeeding year engineer and superintendent of the New York Cen-tral. From 1869 to 1871 he was vice presi-dent of the Illinois Central and for three years after that president of the same road. In 1875 he became general manager of the Lake Shore and since 1883 he has been both president and general manager of the same road. At the time of his death he was also president of the Pitts-burg & Lake Erie and the Toledo & Ohio Northern railroads.

Mr. Newell was an indefatigable worker, and it is doubtful if there was another railroad man in the country who had so great a capacity for work as he. He was a strict disciplinarian, and it was his aim to make the Lake Shore in its service and equipment the best railroad in the country. An official of the Lake Shore said to-day that while Mr. Newell was in Cleve-land Friday he did in six hours work that

it would have taken an ordinary man two George Barrett.

LONDON, Aug. 26.-George Barrett, comedian, brother of Wilson Barrett, is

MANY PERSONS HURT

COLLAPSE OF A BRIDGE IN A KAN-

SAS CITY PARK.

D. M. Parry, of Indianapolis, Among the Injured-Six Passengers Hurt by a Car Leaving the Track.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 26 .- By the collapse of a bridge over a ravine at Fairmount Park, this evening, fifty persons were precipitated to the ground, a distance of fifteen or twenty feet, and twenty of them were more or less injured. The most seriously hurt are:

NETTIE REDMOND, Atchison, Kan., D. BATEMAN, Kansas City, two ribs W. BOYCE, Ellis, Kan., internally in-D. M. PARRY, Indianapolis, two ribs broken. A. C. MYERS, Chanute, Kan., knee bad-FANNIE MOORE, Ottawa, Kan., left foot crushed L. A. HAMLIN, New York, right foot badly injured. The others received bad bruises and broken bones. None of those injured is in dan-

Six Persons Injured.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 26 .- An accident occurred this afternoon on the electric line of the Suburban Traction Company, near Eagle Rock, a well-known pleasure resort, by which a number of persons were injured. As far as can be learned those

JOHN LLOYD, forty years old, right

arm taken off at the elbow.

MRS. FRANK DAVIS, arm broken. MRS. JCHN LLOYD, badly cut, bruised MISS MARGARET HALLAHAN, severely bruised about the chest.
MRS. MICHAEL FINNEHAN, very se-WILLIAM A. LLOYD, badly cut and Eagle Rock is at the top of Orange mountain. It is approached by a road two miles long with a long and continuous grade. In some parts the grade is almost sixty feet to the mile. This afternoon, about ten minutes to 5 o'clock, car No. 8, filled to the doors with men and women, many of them hanging to the platforms. was going down the grade, when the motorman found that the brake would not work. The car rapidly gained momentum and was soon dashing along at a very rapid rate of speed. The passengers were not long in finding out that something was wrong, and the women and children began to scream. Before any one had time to jump the front wheels of the forward truck struck a bend in the road. The car was going too fast for the wheels to follow the

tracks and it leaped from the track,

turning completely over. The passengers

were piled in a heap. The broken giass of the windows and doors scattered through

the crowd, causing many injuries. Evangelist Barnes for Breckinridge. LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 26.-George O. Barnes, the well-known evangelist, delivered a sermon here to-night, in which he begged all Christians to vote for Colonel Breckinridge. It created a tremendous sen-

Sad Havoc by a Hurricane in the Southern Part of Russia.

Villages Razed and Vessels Sunk by & Hurricane That Sped Along with Frightful Velocity.

PROBABLY 1,000 LIVES LOST

Two Parties of American Tourists Believed to Have Perished.

Junction Effected by Two of the Chinese Armies in Corea-East Indian Valley Swept by the Waters of a Lake.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.-A special cablegram to the Globe-Democrat from St. Petersburg says: A wind of death. No other name can describe the hurricane that swept across the sea of Azov yesterday. It will be impossible for days yet to compute the damage done, but it is almost certain that at least one thousand persons have perished, some by drowning, others by being

crushed under falling houses and trees. The excitement is great among the American colony in this city, for it is feared that at least two parties of American tourists were on the sea of Azov at the time the wind did its deadly work. All the afternoon there has been a stream of callers at the office of the American minister asking, almost begging, for news from Odessa, whence the tourists were to have started on the regulation sight-seeing trip across the Crimea, visiting Sebastopol, Balakiava and the other famous battle scenes. The parties were separate, but it is probable that they started within twelve hours of each other, and, according to the schedule of these excursions, they would have reached the strait of Kerteh this morning, thence to go by steamboat north to Berdiansk, where they would take train back to Odessa. It is said that the leader of one of these parties had proposed a trip a short distance north from Temrink, into the land of the Black Cossacks. If his party branched off that way they have unquestionably perished, for the hurricane ravaged almost the east shore of the sea of Azov. Everybody is praying that some lucky chance delayed the excursionists, so they would not reach their embarking port

At a late hour there was still only a general report of the disaster on which to base surmises of the Americans' safety. This report recounts wide havoc. The wind was first felt at Nogaisk. It came from the southwest, and the terrified inhabitants of the town felt in a very few minutes that the storm was of more than ordinary magnitude. Nogaisk is peopled mostly by fishermen, who were out on the water, and the shricks of their wives ashore as the blast momentarily increased were heartrending. With every minute the blasts grew more violent, and houses began to fall as if they were made of cards.

When the hurricane had swept out to the north a terrible scene was presented. The village was razed-overturned-as if an immense plow had been pushed through it. Lying everywhere were women and children dead or in the last agonies. The shallow waters of the sea of Fishes, as Azov is called, were lashed to such a height that it was plain that every fishing boat must have been sunk.

The hurricane swept on to the northeast after wrecking Nogaisk. Its path seems to have been unusually wide, for at Marinopol it devastated the country to a point eleven miles inland and had its outer edge far upon the sea. Marinopol was practically blotted out of existence. Not three houses in a hundred are left standing. It is estimated that over two hundred persons perished in this town alone. North of Marinopol the storm seems to have made a sudden turn to the eastward over Dolga points, its left edge inflicting slight damage to the town of Berdiansk. Houses there were unroofed and a dozen persons were killed by falling timbers. Once at sea the storm made its full fury felt. The sight from the shore is said to have been appalling in its suggestion of wreck and

Of the steamers that touch at the port of Berdiansk not one had come in at the hour of the latest report. Grave fears are expressed that every craft on the sea has gone to the bottom and that every passenger is drowned. The sea is so shallow that a storm affects it greatly. One spectator says that at times he could see the sand two hundred feet from shore, the wind appearing to fairly lift the water from its bed. When the wind swept over the northern end of Azov it took a new course, going southerly along the coast of the land of the Black, Cossacks. In turn Eisk and Achuev were ravaged, each town being almost totally destroyed. Telegraph communication with this district is suspended and it is impossible to learn the extent of the destruction, but at least 1,000 persons must have died on the two shores. The storm, as nearly as can be learned, seemed to suddenly lose its force near Temrink and passed off with comparative quiet southerly over the Black sea.

EFFECTED A JUNCTION.

bine-Protest to the Powers. LONDON, Aug. 27.-The Times this morning publishes a dispatch from Tien-Tsin. dated Aug. 23, stating that General Yeh

Two Chinese Armies in Corea Com-

with four thousand men, has effected & junction with the Chinese main body at Ping Yang. The remainder of the forces under General Nich is expected to arrive at Ping Yang to-morrow. The dispatch adds that the retreat from Asan was brilliantly carried out. The troops marched through a difficult country, although they were harrassed by the enemy along the whole route. They succeeded in breaking through the Japanese lines in Chunghwa, The heat in Corea since July has been in-

A special dispatch from Berlin to the Standard says that China is about to address a note to the powers, protesting against the King of Corea declaring his independence. The dispatch adds that several of the powers are likely to recognize the justice of the protest because they are certain that the declaration was made under Japanese compuision after the King was captured, and that it was ante-dated to make it appear voluntary.

Chinese to Lose Their Heads. LONDON, Aug. 26 .- The Times to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Tien Tsin stating that an imperial edict has been issued in connection with the outrages perpetrated on missionaries and the murder of Rev. James Wylle, a Presbyterlan missionery, who was recently killed at Liao Yang by Chinese soldiers. The edict condemns the Chinese officers responsible for the good conduct of the troops and orders that the actual murderers be beheaded, It is further ordered that the chapels which have been destroyed be rebuilt at the expense of the people in the localities where the outrages were committed, and that compensation be paid relatives of Mr. Wylie. The Tsung Li Yamen, or Supreme Council, and Viceroy Li Hung Chang have expressed deep regret to the British minister because of the outrages. Advices that have reached here from China show that the maltreatment of